

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

No. XXXVI. No. 5436.

號一十月二年十八百八千英

HONGKONG. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

日初月一十年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Account kept on Terms which
may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. JOHANN NICOLAUS GOOS-
MANN is authorized to sign Bills
of Exchange in our Name.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, November 29, 1880. de29

NOTICE.

THE Underwriters have been appointed
Sole Agents for the ELLIOTT'S
METAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for
Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1880. de13

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

E X S H A W ' S B R A N D Y .

First Quality.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, October 22, 1880. de22

FOR SALE.

M ULLER FRERES'S CELEBRATED
OLD B R A N D Y ,

in Cases of 1 dozen Qu.

Apply to

HENSE & Co.,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1880. de81

FOR SALE.

J ULES M UMM & Co.'s
C H A M P A G N E .

Quarts.....\$16 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints.....\$17 per 9 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

J ULES M UMM & Co.'s
C H A M P A G N E .

Quarts.....\$16 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints.....\$17 per 9 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

N O W R E A D Y .

PRICE, \$1.00.

" C OMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW .

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH

at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

FOR LET.

T H E D W ELLING HOUSE—No. 31,

WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for

Offices or Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 4, 1880.

FOR LET.

H ONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at

Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS

GODOWNS, under European superintendence;

and VESSELS Discharged alongside the

Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick

dispatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1880. de1

FOR LET.

O N MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS

G RANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1880.

FOR LET.

N O. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing

EIGHT ROOMS and OUT-HOUSES.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, December 8, 1880.

FOR LET.

B URROWS' GODOWNS, No. 48, 56

and 56A, PEATA EAST; with Private

Wharf.

The GODOWNS, No. 111, 111A and

118, WANCHI ROAD.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, September 18, 1880.

FOR LET.

189, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

is authorized to receive Bills of Exchange, &c., for the China Mail,

Deutsche China Mail, and China Bureau.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, September 8, 1880.

FOR LET.

118, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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Deutsche China Mail, and China Bureau.

Apply to

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE
Ex recently arrived Mail and
other Steamships.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES,
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

APPLES, Green and Dried;
MOLASSES, Canned and Bottled.
EASTERN CREAM CHEESE.
RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT.
INDIAN CORN-MEAL, OATS
CRACKED WHEAT, HOMINY.
ASSORTED JELLIES IN GLASS JARS.
NUTS—BARCELONA, BRAZIL,
SHELLBARK ALMONDS,
PECAN, WALNUTS
and PEANUTS.
GREEN TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Cases.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
OX-TONGUES, Smoked and Pickled.
CLAM CHOWDER.
EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.
RICHARDSON & ROBIN'S DEVILLED
MEATS.
ITALIAN PASTES, MACARONI and
VERMICELLI.
EASTERN HAMS and BACON.
SMOKED SALMON.

CALIFORNIA
CRACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS.
Alphabetical BISCUITS.
Soda CRACKERS.
Wafer BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Milk BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

HORSE RADISH in Bottles.
Soused Lamb's TONGUES.
Comb HONEY in Original Frames.
Soused Pig's FEET.
Strained and Comb HONEY in Bottles.
Family Pig PORK in Kegs.
Family MESS BEEF in Kegs.
No. 1 Boston MACKEREL in Kits.
Salmon BELLIÉS in Kits.
Paragon MACKEREL in Tins.
English BROWN.
Compressed OX-TONGUE.
Compressed Corned BEEF.
Cutting's Desert FRUITS in 2lb Cases.
" Assort. Canned VEGETABLES.
" MINCE MEAT.
" Sausage MEAT.
" Assorted SOUPS.
" Stuffed PEPPERS.
" Queen's OLIVES.
" Assorted PICKLES.
California CANDIES.
The American BROILER.
Wafer IRONS.
Lemon SQUEEZERS.

CROSBY & BLACKWELL'S
— and —

JOHN MOIR'S
FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD
STORES.

Wiltshire BACON in Wrapper.
Irish Selected BACON in 2lb & 4lb Tins.
Cumberland HAMS.

Breakfast TONGUES.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

Oxford SAUSAGES.

HAM, TONGUE, and Chicken SAUSAGE.

Truffled SAUSAGES.

Potted MATS and FISH.

Philippe and Canau's FOIE GRAS.

Philippe & Canau's ASPARAGUS.

Philippe & Canau's SARDINES.

Gelatine LOZENGES.

Assorted SWEETS.

GELATINE.

Mallie's French MUSTARD.

Anglo Swiss CHOCOLATE and MILK.

Anglo Swiss COCOA and MILK.

Crosse & Blackwell's CHOCOLATE.

Mason's CHOCOLATES Assorted.

Schweizer's COCOATINA.

Van Houten's COCOA.

Epp's COCOA.

COSAQUES.

Liebig's Extractum CARNIS.

Smoked COD-ROE.

Dried SFRATS.

Finland HADDOCK.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

Yarmouth BLOATERS.

Keppied HERRING.

Dried HERRINGS.

SARDINES WITH TOMATOES.

Assorted PICKLES.

Assorted JAMS.

Calf's Foot JELLY.

Essence for Flavoring.

SAUCES.

SPICES.

Candied PEEL, ALMONDS.

CURRANTS in Bottle and Bulk.

RAISINS in Bottle and Bulk.

Mincemeat; Caraway SEEDS.

Ground COFFEE.

Raw COFFEE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 Catty and 10 Catty

Boxes; Good BREAKFAST TEA 25

cents per lb.

Hongkong, November 22, 1880.

Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared by us for the last 20 years. Its sale is steadily increasing in India, the Straits and Japan. It possesses all the qualities of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their stickiness. It induces a healthy action of the scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff never appears whilst it is in use. It contains none but the best ingredients, and the greatest care is taken in the compounding. When the Hair falls off after fever or any other sickness, this Wash will surely prove of the greatest value.



DIRECTIONS.
A small portion to be poured upon the Head, and to be rubbed into the roots of the Hair. No Pomade required.

SHANGHAI.

Family Ticket, to admit Three, \$7.
Dress Circle, \$3.
Stalls, \$2.
Back Seats, \$1.

Doors Open at 8.30 p.m.
To Commence at 9.00 p.m.

Seats may be secured and Tickets obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong, December 11, 1880.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NIIGATA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 9th Instant will be at once landed and stored in the Godowns of the Under-signer, at East Point, at Consignees' risk and expense, and subjected to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MTS BISHI MAIL S. S. CO., 504, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 6, 1880.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 11, Niigata Maru, for Kobe, &c.

11, Walkers, for Cebu.

11, Electra, for Amoy.

11, Fuyue, for Canton.

11, Huiyuen, for Shanghai.

11, Mirazore, for Singapore, BEL & CO.

NOT Responsible for Debts.

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Self Help...	C. Thorn.
Portrait of a Liberal Patron	J. McC.
of Fine Arts...	E. Low.
Still Waters...	H. Glover.
The Castaway...	C. Pope.
The Meeting of Bishops...	A. Carpenter.
A Status of Peace...	T. Scribe.
A Cutter off Deal...	J. Avborne.
The Wounded Crimber...	G. Cloake.
The Bells of the Village...	B. A. Suddler.
A Bridal Scene...	H. Pretigur.
Bright Eyes...	J. Brown.
A Scotch Reel...	A. T. Bell.
A View of Waterloo...	A. T. Bell.
Heroes of Waterloo...	A. T. Bell.
A Study of Fish (in oil)...	J. Bell.
Light and Shade...	A. Lister.
The Pride of Ireland...	P. McCarty.

The "Day before Waterloo," "The Pillars of Greece," the "Bridal Scene," and "Her First Ball" are among the best as Works of Art in the collection. His Excellency the Governor was much interested in the splendid work. "A view of Cork" and the Rt. Rev. Mr. Raimondi was equally delighted with "The meeting of Bishops." Few will fail to admire the "Portrait of a Liberal Patron of the Fine Arts." "Old Times" is a very creditable production, and the "Meet of H.M.'s Hounds" is a thing to be devoured by those who have a taste for such morsels.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected to arrive here on or about the 17th Dec., or the O. & S. Oceanic, which brings San Francisco dates up to the 18th November.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL—THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

Matins—Vesp. No. 7 Monk; Psalms Nos. 71 and 72 Monk; Te Deum, Monk; A; Benedicite, No. 13; Monk; Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem"; Hymn, No. 230. Evensong—Psalms, No. 78 Monk; Magnificat, No. 161 Monk; Non Dicitur, No. 96 Monk; Hymn, No. 362; Hymn, No. 231.

We are informed by the Agents of the O. & S. S. Co., that the S. Oceanic, with San Francisco mails, &c., to 18th ultimo, has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port this day (11th).

We note from the last number of the *Broad Arrow* that Major John Ashton Papillon, of the Royal Engineers, has been gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. P. Cox, deceased, the commission bearing date of 24th September, 1880. Lieutenant-Colonel Papillon has many friends in the Colony to whom his advancement will be welcome intelligence, this being his second term of service on the China station.

Referring to the Home comments upon the accident to the *Iron Duke*, and the repairs rendered, necessary by her being on shore, it may be remarked that the *Army and Navy Gazette* is somewhat adroit as to its facts. Instead of £8,000, the cost of the repairs effected on the ironclad by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. at Aberdeen was barely £6,000. This may or may not affect the argument of our London contemporary; but it is as well to give the true facts when it is possible to do so.

Referring to the steamer lately lost in the Mediterranean, the *Messager des Maritimes* agent courteously informs us that he is advised from Yokohama that she was sunk near Spain, (as we suggested at the time), the name of the ste. re. sailing unknown. Mr. Champourcins places at our disposal a shipping list from Marseilles, which shows all the lines run by the Valery Company to which the lost steamer belonged; but from these little can be deduced until the name of the steamer itself is before us.

At the rowing match this afternoon, between the whale boat of the U.S. corvette *Aster* and H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*, a foul took place between the two, soon after starting, which nearly overturned the English boat. It was proposed by the Cookswell of the *Aster*'s boat to return and start afresh, but some misunderstanding appears to have arisen, as the *Aster*'s crew continued their course after the *Victor Emmanuel*'s boat had turned back. It was afterwards arranged that the match should be considered drawn, and be rowed over again on Monday afternoon.

The Public Laundry scheme hangs fire, we hear, because few of the many who are ready to take shares are willing to allow their names to be put on the directorate. This is not as it should be. The enterprise is innumerable in its aims and objects, and lowly in the matters it assumes to deal with; but it is an eminently useful undertaking, a thorough public convenience. We hope to hear in another month (for with sports and holidays nothing can well be done of this kind, within the next fortnight) that a provisional directorate has been secured, or failing that, that the scheme is to be carried out to the complete success it deserves by private enterprise.

We would call the attention of operators to the announcement in our advertisement columns that on Monday next the 18th inst., there will be an extra performance for the benefit of Signor and Signora Vela, when Donizetti's opera of "Lucia de Lammermoor" will be produced, and when Maestro Vela will between the second and third acts perform a grand fantasia on the piano, kindly assisted on the piano, by Signor F. Panizza. The prima donna Signora Milani da Vela has earned so great popularity here during the short season now drawing to a close, and Maestro Vela has shown so great ability and been so instrumental in securing the success of the various operas which have been produced, that we have little hesitation in prophesying a bumper house for their benefit.

The squadron of cruisers blockading Hongkong will shortly be reinforced by a smart looking craft which was launched on Monday last at Kowloon Docks. The new cruiser is 108 feet long, with 18 feet beam—schooner rigged—and will shortly be fitted with machinery, now about completed at the Dock Company's Works at the Patent Slip, which will enable her to travel at the rate of 13 miles an hour. The launch was witnessed by a number of spectators including several ladies, and as the vessel glided into the water Miss Thompson in the usual style christened her the "Looschi." A proof of the enterprise of our local companies it may be stated that the "Looschi" had no sooner left the Kowloon slips, than the keel of a new vessel, a Light Ship for the Singapore Government, was laid down. This circumstance will doubtless furnish our Singapore friends with another occasion for wonder why the northern Colony falls in for most of the good things in shipping construction; and the Singapore Colonial Secretary's suspected leaning towards Hongkong and its industries will again be noted. It is quite proper to stand up for one's rights; and if we saw Government work going from Hongkong to Singapore, a similar public spirit would no doubt be aroused. But this whole secret, we understand, is this, that Hongkong can execute such work cheaper, if not better, than Singapore can do.

The St. Andrew's Supper and Ball at Singapore have been marked by a sad death which must have cast a deep gloom over the whole national celebration. The Straits Times of December 1st has the following:—

It is with no ordinary feeling of regret that we record the death of Mr. George Menzies Barclay, of the Trading Service, which occurred at an early age this morning, under circumstances which have cast deep shadow over the European community. The deceased gentleman came in yesterday from the country to bear his part in the annual gathering by his countrymen in the Town Hall last night. He had been seen sitting on the platform of the verandah of the Town Hall just as the guests were departing, and there can be no doubt that he fell, with the result of being killed instantaneously—the posterior portion of his skull having been extensively fractured. Mr. Barclay has been for some years well and favourably known here;—first, as one of the staff of the Chartered Bank, and afterwards as assistant to Mr. Knaggs on the Trafalgar estate. He was a simple, honest, and kindly affectioned man, against whom no one bore or could bear malice. He was a nature which inspired with strong affection, and all who knew him well loved him much. Physical Mr. Barclay was remarkable for power. He stood in that room last night, without doubt, the strongest man in it, and now, in the full flower of early prime, he is cut down; but he will long exist in the memories of those who, with good reason, held him dear.

CRICKET.

A match was commenced yesterday afternoon and finished to-day, between teams selected from the East and West of the Cuckoo Tower. The West won first to the wicket, and made the very fair total of 172 runs, of which Captain Deane's 84 and Mr. H. F. Whyte's optical score of 42 were the principal features. The East, in their first innings, were all out for 70, and on going to the wicket again made 108, with six wickets to fall, time not allowing the West to play the game out. Appended are the scores:—

Wests.

W. Booth, c Easton, b Tunnard,.....	15
G. A. Caldwell, b Bridges,.....	18
H. de C. Forbes, b Bridges,.....	21
H. Clyma, b Bridges,.....	0
W. M. Deane, b Bridges,.....	34
A. R. Blandy, c & b Charley,.....	20
E. S. Dibby, run out,.....	1
S. G. Bird, c Stanforth, b Tunnard,.....	3
A. Coxon, b Charley,.....	42
H. F. Whyte, c Taylor, b Tunnard,.....	42
O. S. Baillie, not out,.....	0
Byes 2; leg byes 4; wides 5,.....	13

172.

Wickets fall.—1 for 23, 2 for 56, 3 for 56, 4 for 57, 5 for 95, 6 for 99, 7 for 155, 8 for 164, 9 for 172, 10 for 172.

EAST.

1st Innings.

F. Newington, c Bird, b Caldwell,.....	10
H. Taylor, c Baillie, b Forbes,.....	13
D. Bridges, c Bird, b Caldwell,.....	13
H. L. Tunnard, c Clarke, b Bird,.....	13
J. F. Charley, stump'd Whyte,.....	0
J. J. Purdon, not out,.....	0
J. G. Mayne, c Clarke, b Forbes,.....	0
A. S. Biddle, b Forbes,.....	11
A. J. Easton, stump'd Whyte,.....	11
R. M. Gray, c & b Forbes,.....	0
R. C. Cox, not out,.....	0
Byes 3; leg byes 1; wides 2,.....	5

70.

2nd Innings.

F. Newington, c Bird, b Caldwell,.....	24
H. Taylor, c Baillie, b Forbes,.....	19
D. Bridges, c Bird, b Booth,.....	19
H. L. Tunnard, c Clarke, b Booth,.....	19
J. F. Charley, not out,.....	0
J. J. Purdon, not out,.....	0
J. G. Mayne, to play,.....	0
A. S. Biddle, do,.....	0
A. J. Easton, do,.....	0
R. M. Gray, do,.....	0
R. C. Cox, do,.....	0
Byes 6; leg byes 4; wides 5,.....	12

70.

Wickets fall.—1 for 24, 2 for 82, 3 for 61, 4 for 70.

LAW NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Monday, December 18.

In Court, at 11 o'clock.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Leopold Ayton, a bankrupt.—Last examination of bankrupt.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the goods of Archangelo Mamedo Paez, deceased.—Petition of Lidia Christina Paez, (for letters of Administration).

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tornachy).

Saturday, Dec. 11.

HAWKING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Mak Awing, a boy of 11 years of age, admitted the charge of hawking fish on the 10th instant. The defendant was sent out to sell fish by his aunt Mak Atal, who was a poor woman whose husband was in An-ham, and who had an aged mother and the defendant depending on her exertions. The case was remanded until the 13th instant.

OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.

Luk Au, 26, Luk Ahu, 18, and Ho I-tu, 27, boatmen, were charged with obstructing a Police Commissioner in the execution of his duty on the 10th instant.

Mak Awing, 18, gave evidence to the effect that about half past eleven yesterday morning he saw the three defendants and three other men rolling some caskets on the Queen's Road near the Naval Yard. Witnesses told them that they must not roll the caskets, but carry them. Defendants took no notice of the request, and witness seized the first defendant by the arm and again told him to carry the caskets. First defendant said "what for" called out "tai" and took hold of witness' coat and tore it, and on witness trying to blow his whistle, the second defendant snatched it away and also seized hold of his staff. The third defendant also kicked witness behind, and several of the others struck him with their hats. An European gentleman who was passing at the time came to the constable's assistance, and first and second defendants were taken to the station, the third defendant rolling the caskets along when the constable interfered and struck him.

Second defendant made a similar statement, and denied that he had torn com-painant's coat or taken away his whistle and staff.

Third defendant said he was inside the Commissariat collecting the caskets, when some one called out that some of his men were being taken into custody. He went out and wanted the constable to wait till he fetched his master, but he took the two defendants to the station.

The case was remanded to the 14th inst., bail in one security of \$25 for each defendant.

CUTTING SHRUBS.

Lin Achung, 69, farmer, and Chan Akin, 25, married woman, appeared on charges of cutting shrubs on the 10th instant, and were fined first defendant \$5, in default three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour; and the second defendant \$3, or fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

Lin Achung, 27, fisherman, and Loong Aun, 34, married woman, were charged with kidnapping a girl 10 years of age, last Friday.

Lin Shap, the complainant in the case, deposited a sum of 100 taels in his account at the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock. I sent my nieces on shore at Yan-mash-ti to buy a purchase. As she did not return at 12 o'clock, I searched everywhere for her until 11 o'clock at night. The next morning I went again to look for her, but not being able to find her I went to Yan-mash-ti Police Station and made a report. Yesterday I came with my nephew to Victoria to look again for Lin Abo. We went to the westward of the town, and at about 10 a.m. we got to Tung Hing Chan. There I saw my niece in a cargo boat. The second defendant was the only person in the boat with her. I called to my nieces to come out of the boat, and the second defendant said "If you want her you must give me back \$50; I have bought her." I then left my nephew to look after the cargo boat and I went to Whitefield Police Station to make a report. A Chinese Constable went with me to the cargo boat and took the second defendant and the girl to the Whitefield Station, where I charged the second defendant. My niece and I stopped on board the boat that night. Second defendant said she had bought my niece from a man named Lin a Chan, and promised to find him. The first defendant was found during the night and taken into custody. He admitted having sold Lin a bo to second defendant, but he said that the girl was his own niece and his brother's daughter. I never saw him before, he is no relation of mine.

The case was here remanded to 15th instant, bail for second defendant in two sureties of \$50 each.

BURGLARY.

Young Akwai, 24, watchman, and three others, were charged with burglariously breaking and entering house No. 18 Mong Kok St., and stealing therefrom money and clothing, to the value of \$300, also with assaulting the complainants, and also with receiving stolen property, on the 11th instant. Inspector Cameron, who had charge of the case, applied for a remand, and the prisoners were remanded till the 14th inst.

TRADING IN GEMS.

The case of Chang Aek, and Kwoi Chan Lai, remanded from the 9th inst., on a charge of bringing four Amakite children into the Colony, with intent to sell them, was again before the Court.

Evidence was given by Akun, one of the girls, to the effect that she was 15 years of age. Her parents live near Haiphong, and were very poor. Last year when she was handed over to a woman who dealt in opium she was her servant, and was afterwards taken by the woman to Haiphong and sold to a man, whose name she did not know for \$5.

Witness remained with the wife of this man in Haiphong for three months, and about ten days ago the man took her on board a steamer and handed her over to first defendant to be brought to China. First defendant was to take witness to the same place of the man who had bought her, to become a servant of his mother. There was boy with witness on board the steamer who was also handed over to first defendant who might go to the Portuguese port of Macao. First defendant had a girl called Akui, who is his adopted daughter. On board the steamer, witness saw the second defendant with a girl whom she had not seen before. Witness wished to return to her parents at Annam. During the time she had been with the first defendant, he had treated her well.

Some further evidence was given to a similar effect by the two other girls, Amui and Ali, and the case was further remanded till the 14th instant. Bail as before.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHANGHAI.

(N.C. Daily News).

Captain H. S. Goodfellow, of the C.N.C. Co.'s steamer "Pekin," which arrived yesterday from Hainan, informed us that he had witnessed the scene of the collision between the "Hawkins" and the "Queen." The "Hawkins" was sent to sell fish by his aunt Mak Atal, who was a poor woman whose husband was in An-ham, and who had an aged mother and the defendant depending on her exertions. The case was remanded until the 13th instant.

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(N.C. Daily News).

Captain H. S. Goodfellow

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5436.—DECEMBER 11, 1880.]

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS AT ST. PAUL'S.

Yesterday, being St. Simon and St. Jude's Day, three clergymen were presented for consecration as bishops at St. Paul's Cathedral—the Rev. Dr. George Evans Moule, as Bishop in Mid-China (Ningpo); the Canon Charles Percy Scott, B.A., as Bishop in North China; and the Rev. Dr. Enos Nuttall as Bishop of Jamaica. There was a very large congregation at the Cathedral. In addition to the accommodation provided in the stalls of the choir, double rows of chairs were placed on each side, and a multitude of worshippers were gathered under the dome and the surrounding space. Among the prelates present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Antigua, the Bishop of Trinidad, the Bishop of Nassau, Bishop Perry, Bishop Courtenay, and Bishop Piers C. Cloughton. The clergy assembled at the east end of the Cathedral about eleven o'clock, and a procession was formed, comprising the vergers, the choristers, the gentlemen of the choir, the minor canons, the prebendaries, the canons res' lector, the Proctor and Registrar, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Archdeacon of Norwich (the preacher), the Bishop-designate in Mid-China, the Bishop-designate in North China, the Vicar-General, the assistant bishops, the Bishop of London, being supported by the Archdeacon of London, the Apportion-General, and Secretary, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Dean of St. Paul's was unavoidably absent. His Grace, accompanied by two assistant bishops, proceeded to the Holy Table, the other assistant bishops, the Bishop-designate, and the Bishop-elect to the seats in front of the pulpit, and the Dean, canons, and minor canons to their stalls. The Communion Service was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. The Epistle was read by the Bishop of Rochester, and the Gospel by the Bishop of Winchester, the responses and Nicene Creed being sung to music by Dr. Stainer (in A). The Ven. Thomas Thompson Perowne, B.D., Archdeacon of Norwich, preached, and chose for his text the words of St. Paul in his epistle to the Corinthians, "A great door and effectual is opened unto me, and there are many adversaries." Such were the words of the first and greatest of missionary bishops. The history of St. Paul was one of toil and effort and of unwearied energy. St. Paul had a manifest call to labour at Ephesus, which was then the emporium of the east and of the west. The great apostle had a call of opportunity and a call of difficulty; and as it was in his time so it was with the Church now. One of them about to be consecrated was going forth to preside over the diocese of Jamaica. He would find that there difficulties as well as opportunities would await him. That Church, since it was disestablished ten years ago, had laboured energetically and not unsuccessfully to support itself. The work was great. The Church had recognised the duty of self-support and of extension; but they were entitled to make an additional appeal to Christians in England for help, for a great calamity had overtaken the island in the month of August, by which churches, parishes, schools, and property of every kind had been injured. There were great difficulties to grapple with, and he hoped that the new Bishop of Jamaica would receive effectual aid from the Mother Church in his work. In the vast and ancient empire of China there was also to be found a great difficulty and a great opportunity, for these went hand in hand. In one district, where thirty years ago three converts were baptised, the native Christians now numbered 4,000. China had been opened for the propagation of the Gospel of Christ, and there were many who were ready to receive it, but a great hindrance to Christian Missions existed in the trade in that noxious drug which England had forced upon the people of the land. Out of the same mouth could there proceed blessing and cursing? Was it too much to ask that the people of this land should seek to abolish a traffic which had been no real boon to India, and had proved a curse to the Chinese people? Here, again, they met the call of opportunity and the call of difficulty, and they might well ask, "Who is sufficient for these things?"

At the conclusion of the service the Bishops-designate and the Bishop-elect were conducted to the apse, where they assumed their robes, the anthem, "How lovely are the messengers that preach us the Gospel of peace," being sung during their absence. The Consecration Service then commenced, the Primate sitting in a chair in front of the Holy Table. The Bishop to be consecrated having been presented to the Archbishop, the Queen's Mandate was read, and the oath of canonical obedience administered. The Litany was then chanted, during which the newly-consecrated Bishops remained kneeling. They afterwards retired and put on their robes, after which they returned and proceeded to their seats on the north side of the sacra. The anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains, &c., and the *Veni Creator* having been sung, the Communion Service was proceeded with, and a very large number of persons partook of the sacred elements. The *Sanctus* and *Glory to the *Excellens** were sung to a service by Dr. Stainer (in A). The offertory was devoted to the Colonial Bishops' Fund. At the close of the service the procession returned in reverse order to that in which it entered, the newly-consecrated Bishops preceding their brethren. During the ceremony the Bishop of Trinidad faintly said near the Communion table, a circumstance which created much alarm; but his Lordship afterwards recovered.

There is no tyrant like custom, and no freedom where its edicts are not resisted.—*Forces*.

A CHRISTIAN church is not a Sunday Club—where well-dressed people meet to enjoy music and rhetoric on the Lord's Day.—*Bishop Lee*.

DICTATOR COMLEY.

After the publication of the charges made by Mr. Moreno, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sandwich Islands, against Mr. Comley, United States Minister at the Hawaiian Islands, the retaining of the latter in the diplomatic service would be a disgrace to our institutions, an insult to a friendly country and a direct violation of the law which regulates the diplomatic service of the United States.

Whether Secretary Evarts takes proper action in the case, or whether he allows it to pass unnoticed, the affair has already excited considerable indignation in official circles, and the popular verdict weighs heavily against Minister Comley.

Mr. Moreno, an American citizen by adoption, well-known and esteemed in this country, went to the Sandwich Islands, and also for laying a telegraphic cable between the same places. Though partly successful in the establishment of a steamship line, his enterprise met with serious obstacles on the part of the American missionaries and Minister Comley, who seem to have formed a clique to defeat his projects.

This unwarrantable action on the part of the missionaries is accounted for by the fact that in the success of Mr. Moreno's enterprise they foresaw that certain world-wide results in which they are interested would suffer materially. We are told that the missionaries who are sent abroad to infuse morality and religion into the hearts of King Kalakaua's subjects are as much addicted to the worshiping of Mammon as any mortal ever was. Many of them are professional traders, some of whom have acquired considerable wealth from laying a few dollars on mortgages to the natives and then foreclosing. They saw that if a steamship line was established between the Sandwich Islands and large foreign ports it would open the door to an influx of foreigners who would interfere with business schemes.

The defeat in the Hawaiian Legislature of the bill for the construction of the cable is attributed to Minister Comley, who used his influence against it. The King, seeing that his Minister opposed the improvement of the country, dismissed his whole Cabinet and formed a new one, in which a place was offered to Mr. Moreno as Minister for Foreign Affairs. This was a bitter morsel for Minister Comley, who threatened to dethrone King Kalakaua unless he discharged Minister Moreno.

After several unsuccessful attempts to accomplish his purpose, Minister Comley called personally upon the King and demanded Mr. Moreno's resignation, on the ground that Mr. Moreno had told him a lie—namely, that he was acquainted with several distinguished people in the United States—and that unless he was dismissed therefore, Comley would break off diplomatic relations. The King decided to suspend Mr. Moreno in order that he might come to this country and establish the truthfulness of his assertion. Mr. Moreno, who is now here, has not only verified his statements, but has also met with a cordial reception from his friends and admirers, especially in this city, where two years ago he gained considerable distinction as the leader in the movement to protect Indian children from the cruelty of the padrons.

Minister Comley's meddling in the domestic affairs of a foreign country is so entirely beyond the range of his duties that it cannot and must not be overlooked. The policy of the United States in regard to the Sandwich Islands is absolute abstinence from all intervention in its domestic affairs, and Minister Comley, in taking upon himself the responsibility of dictating to a foreign Government, in the name of the United States, how it should regulate its internal affairs, has placed the State Department in a very embarrassing position, from which it can only be relieved by revoking Comley's commission as United States Minister to the Hawaiian Islands.—*New York Star*. Oct. 21.

JAPANESE JOTTINGS.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

A SUMO.

"I hear there is a big *Sumo* on now," said my chum not long ago; "let's take a loaf down there and see the fun." I, of course, assented, and will now try to give your readers an idea of what we saw, merely promising that a *Sumo* was a wrestling tournament. On arriving at the place we first take out tickets, two wooden slips, at a small raised platform on which sits a superannuated wrestler. Two cents each is the admission price.

Thirty yards farther we come to a large mound on which the contest is to take place. We enter. A gallery of reserved seats runs round the building; but as we walk to move about we stop down below in the crowd, separated by a barrier from the centre, where sit the wrestlers and, I believe, their various chancery. They afterwards retire and put on their robes, after which they returned and proceeded to their seats on the north side of the sacra. The anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains, &c., and the *Veni Creator* having been sung, the Communion Service was proceeded with, and a very large number of persons partook of the sacred elements. The *Sanctus* and *Glory to the *Excellens** were sung to a service by Dr. Stainer (in A). The offertory was devoted to the Colonial Bishops' Fund. At the close of the service the procession returned in reverse order to that in which it entered, the newly-consecrated Bishops preceding their brethren. During the ceremony the Bishop of Trinidad faintly said near the Communion table, a circumstance which created much alarm; but his Lordship afterwards recovered.

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DICTATOR COMLEY.

have "chummed up" with numerous wrestlers, but never found one who had our idea of muscle. Two men I had been examining once said it was their turn, and began mauling me about; but all they felt were the muscles known to the faculty as the *trapezius* and *latissimus dorsi*, which years of rowing had tolerably developed. They said those were just what an AI wrestler should have. However, the umpire has proclaimed the names of two rivals, who enter the ring, strut round, and finally squat opposite each other. They go down on all fours, their noses almost touching, each intent on the other's movements. Just when we expect them to begin, they get up, take a cup-full of water, which they blow over their bodies, and begin afresh. These preliminaries make Japanese wrestling very tedious occasionally. Even when a good "clinch" is made it is frequently stopped by the umpire; there are ten fair grips in Japanese wrestling, so I suppose on such occasions one has an "unfair hold." At that they are fairly started, and as each wears a *lunge*, we watch every nerve strain. Proportionately with the length of the struggle the excitement of the audience increases; each clan shouts to its representative. The umpire follows the men's movements with catlike vigilance until perhaps a hand slips; the eye is off guard, or extra weight tells; one man is down and the bout over. The victor struts about; his clan howl with joy; and one energetic individual throws his long robe into the ring, and yells challenges to the universe in general. He is calmed down, however; by his friends for enthroned in a red covered stall sits the majesty of the law, represented by a policeman clad in an ape-like imitation of his European *confrères*. In this tournament the men left in at the last were the winners of three bouts in succession; the affair lasted some days, and on one occasion, when we just dropped in, the bouts were interrupted by heavy rain, which made the ring too slippery to give any hold to a naked foot. The umpire, in speech full of apology, said the wrestling was over for the day, and as we passed out the doorkeeper gave us checks for the morrow, as we had not had our money's worth. We frequently went and saw a few good honest throws; but as a rule one man torched the other over the limit, which explains why weight should be so highly prized. By good luck we looked in, sad to say, on Sunday afternoon, just as the final heats were coming off. The place was naturally very crowded, and the people more excited. After some bouts, just *pour passer le temps*, between some "young gamblers" as we should call them in the west country, there entered the ring the three best men of each clan, the Tokio and the Satsuma. Standing erect, they went through a sort of *pooja*, making several postures all in unison. After this the first couple were called in, each duly announced by the umpire who holds a lacquered fan which he lowers when a fair start is made, just like the starter with his flag at races. In a short time the Satsuma man, after a hot rally, caught his rival by the ankle, and lifting his foot as high as possible, gave him the alternative of going on his back with the leverage, or hopping outside the magic circle on one leg—an undignified proceeding to which he submitted, scoring one for Satsuma. In the second bout a comparatively small man, so effeminate faced that we had nicknamed him "the woman," was matched against a "regular *luchador*." This bout was capital; it was a case of bulldog and terrier; Tichborne had the little one off his legs several times, but could never throw him until "the woman" almost before he seemed to get footing, sent his or her huge opponent fairly over "kerasip," as the Yankees say, on his back. Scars two to Satsuma. Didn't the Satsuma man yell, and the energetic individual before mentioned threw not only his clothes but himself after them into the ring, and executed a *pas de deux* of triumph to which the *concan* would be a mere minut. His wiser friends quickly took him away, and actually held him down to keep him quiet, and amid a dead silence the two champions of the opposing clans entered the lists. As befitting champions each was the biggest man of the side, and the Satsuma man would have scaled eighteen stone, his opponent twenty. They were for all the world like prize cattle, each man feeling. I suppose, that the honour of the clan rested on him; the preliminaries of stretching arms and legs, strutting about, &c., were most wearisome; and when they actually got started this was strictly observed. They start again; struggle succeeds struggle; and every trick is tried but neither gains an advantage, and time is once more called for each man to retire and be fanned by his backers, and then they are replaced by the umpire in *status quo ante*, neither gaining any ground. The final struggle now begins in earnest. We, who are hocking this Satsuma man and are almost as dismally excited as the native audience who have all risen to their feet abouting, we, I say, see our man getting bored by the huge bulk of his rival nearer and nearer the fatal circle when with a smart twist and as fair a cross-buttock as I ever wish to see, he throws the Tokio man fair on his back outside the ring; and English hurrahs mingle with the native yells that proclaim the Satsuma man the champion of the *Sumo*.—*Pioneer*.

This Smith family is generally recognized to be a conspicuously large one, and no wonder considering what a single gentleman of that name has left behind him in the way of descendants in a single American State. On the 1st September over three thousand persons, surnamed Smith, assembled at Peapack, New Jersey, to celebrate the memory of John Schmidt of Holland, the ancestor of all of them, who settled in Stanton, New Jersey, only one hundred and thirty-five years ago. For philoprogenitiveness the founder of this flourishing progeny nearly puts the white ants to the blush.

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CHAS. H. HOWELL, JR., Agent.

Hongkong, December 8, 1880. del3

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(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

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Solution of PHOSPHOROUS in a

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Forms of Phosphorous Pills, Fluids, Oils, and

other Nauseous Mixtures with which the Market

has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment

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LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the

Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a

BELIEVABLE Liver Tonic and a

Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of

Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most

eminent members of the Medical profession to be

unparalleled in its power in replenishing and

elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its

supplying all the essential constituents of the

BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE;

and for developing all the Powers and Functions

of the system to the highest degree; by its being

agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its

action. While retaining its wonderful properties,

it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known

THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENT AGE, for the

SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of all disorders

of the Nervous and Blood Systems,

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental

and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study

or Business, Noses in the Head and Ears, Loss

of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver

Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fancies, Hypo-

chondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss

of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis,

Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbo-
sacra, Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder,

Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma,

Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and

Skin Diseases, Rickets (in children), Wasting or

Withering of the Muscles, Injuries, Nutrition,

Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all

mortal conditions of the system, dependent upon

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Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being a natural Restorative, its Emerging Effects are not followed by corresponding reaction; but are

PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the

first day of its administration by a remarkable

increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of

Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the

patient has long been accustomed. DR.

LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the

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Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Ex-

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LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have spread its

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available, from the Medical profession, Naval,

Martial, Naval, Scientific and Profes-

sional Men who are well known, speak of its

marvellous power in Nervous Disease, WANT

OF STAMINA, FEVERS, MALAIIOSIS DIS-

EASES, and as a LIVER TONIC.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WARNING.—To

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LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-explored subject of the continuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, generally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by our residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes all original and selected articles on the Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manuscripts, and Curiosities, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also the queries which, though asking for information, furnish neither specific nor detailed conclusions; the latter on the hand. It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1873, at hand, it says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State, - all our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. - It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in the volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong - Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*: - "The title of the publication, the first number of which has just been issued at Hongkong, is well chosen, as it has been set on foot to some extent as a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention which has been bestowed by its authors upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of such interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body who, a high degree of Chinese scholarship is not uncommonly cultivated, and who are ethically well educated, and who are generally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shih King* by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, in which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-Po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the life of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the same attention necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued, every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom it is to be found the printers and securities necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

The projectors, having their estimates from the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, - from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Sagoen, and other places frequented by the Chinese, - consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description - conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obtrusive in tone, in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other deserves every thing that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

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Master's

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Section

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to the

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